

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

Case No. 2:17-CR-306 JCM (VCF)

**Plaintiff(s),**

## ORDER

v.

BESART HOXHA, et al.,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is the defendant Besart Hoxha's motion to correct judgment under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 35 and 36. (ECF No. 1136). The government does not oppose the defendant's motion. (*See* ECF No. 1137).

16        This court sentenced the defendant on December 11, 2023, to 62 months in custody for  
17        violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(d) and 1963. (ECF No. 1132). During the hearing, the parties  
18        requested that the defendant be credited 112 days for time served in foreign custody. The judgment  
19        entered by the court stated that the defendant is sentenced to “62 months, with 112 days credit for  
20        time served in foreign custody.” (ECF No. 1134, at 2). The parties now move to amend the  
21        judgment to give the defendant 198 days credit for time served in foreign custody, arguing that the  
22        previously recommended 112 days was a miscalculation. (ECF No. 1136, at 2).

The parties first argue that an amendment is proper under FED. R. CRIM. P. 35(a), which allows the court to “correct a sentence that resulted from arithmetical, technical, or other clear error” within “14 days after sentencing.” “Sentencing” is defined by the rule as the “oral announcement of the sentence.” FRCP 35(c). As more than 14 days have passed since the sentencing hearing, the court cannot grant the parties’ requested amendment under this rule.

1           The parties also argue that amendment is proper under FED. R. CRIM. P. 36, which provides  
 2 that “[a]fter giving any notice it considers appropriate, the court may at any time correct a clerical  
 3 error in a judgment...or correct an error in the record arising from oversight or omission.” The  
 4 Ninth Circuit explains that Rule 36 allows the sentencing court to correct the judgment “to conform  
 5 to what the record indicates” but not to make “substantive” changes to the sentence. *United States*  
 6 v. *Kaye*, 739 F.2d 488, 490 (9th Cir. 1984). Thus, Rule 36 is a “narrow” provision limited only to  
 7 correcting “clerical” errors. *Id.*

8           The judgment states that the defendant is to be imprisoned for a total term of 62 months  
 9 “with 112 days credit for time served in foreign custody.” (ECF No. 1134, at 2). This is a clerical  
 10 error, and therefore amendable under Rule 36, because the judgment was intended to state that the  
 11 district court is *recommending* credit for time served in foreign custody.

12           District courts are without jurisdiction to calculate, in the first instance, credit for time  
 13 served in custody prior to sentencing, including time served in foreign custody. See *United States*  
 14 v. *Shareef*, 470 F. App'x 613, 614 (9th Cir. 2012) (mem.). Any statements “by a district court  
 15 regarding credit for time served are only recommendations.” *Taylor v. Reno*, 164 F.3d 440, 446  
 16 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *United States v. Wilson*, 503 U.S. 329 (1992)). This is because the  
 17 “prerogative to grant credits in the first instance rests with the Attorney General, acting through  
 18 the Bureau of Prisons.” *United States v. Peters*, 470 F.3d 907, 909 (9th Cir.2006).

19           The judgment must therefore be amended under Rule 36 to correctly state that the court  
 20 was merely making a recommendation to the BOP regarding the defendant’s time-credit  
 21 calculation while in foreign custody. This amendment will “conform” the judgment to the record  
 22 and intent of the court. As any recommendation by the court to the BOP is not binding on the  
 23 BOP, additionally amending the recommendation from 112 days to 198 will not substantively alter  
 24 the defendant’s sentence and is therefore allowable under Rule 36.<sup>1</sup>

25           To the extent that the parties request that the court amend the judgment to state that the  
 26 defendant actually be given 198 days credit for time served in foreign custody, the court denies

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27  
 28           <sup>1</sup> As the Ninth Circuit explained in *Peters*, when a judgment erroneously states that a  
 defendant is given a certain amount of credit for time served, the error is remedied by “simply  
 striking the phrase” from the judgment and imposing the full sentence. 470 F.3d at 909.

1 the request. As explained earlier, while the court may make *recommendations* to the BOP  
2 regarding time-credit calculations, it does not have statutory authority to actually give such credits,  
3 “and a criminal defendant may only challenge the Bureau’s calculation of credits in a habeas  
4 corpus action...after the exhaustion of administrative remedies.” *United States v. Jackson*, 798 F.  
5 App’x 62, 65 (9th Cir. 2019); *see Taylor*, 164 F.3d at 446. Cf. *Marler v. United States Attorney’s*  
6 *Office*, No. 87-1985, 1988 U.S. App. LEXIS 22451 (9th Cir. Sep. 1, 1988) (“[T]he district court  
7 had no authority to order that the sentence be served either consecutively or concurrently; it could  
8 only make a recommendation to the Bureau of Prisons.” (citations omitted)).

9 Accordingly,

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that the defendant’s motion to  
11 correct judgment regarding credit for time served in foreign custody (ECF No. 1136) be, and the  
12 same hereby is, GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties’ stipulation regarding the defendant’s motion  
14 (ECF No. 1137) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant’s judgment be amended to state that the  
16 court recommends to the Bureau of Prisons that the defendant be given 198 days credit for time  
17 served in foreign custody. All other aspects of the defendant’s sentence and judgment remain the  
18 same.

19 DATED January 3, 2024.

20   
21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE